Auf gabe 1

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} & e & 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{6} & -1/\sqrt{6} & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{6} & 1/\sqrt{6} & -2/\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

a)
$$A^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/5 & 1/6 & 1/6 \\ a & 1/5 & 1/6 \\ 4/5 & 0 & -2/6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{i} (1/3)^{2} + \alpha^{2} + (1/3)^{2} = 1 - \sum_{i=0}^{n} (0) = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \alpha + 0 = 0$$

$$\vec{l} = \vec{l} =$$

6) prûfe Spallen vertoren 6:

$$\vec{\xi}_{n} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{1/6} \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\vec{\xi}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{43} \\ -\sqrt{42} \\ \sqrt{1/6} \end{pmatrix}$
 $\vec{\xi}_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{43} \\ 0 \\ -2\sqrt{61} \end{pmatrix}$

(gill allgements feir A T += E)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 7 & -1 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

wher film Malxix and Durieds form

=> großle nicht versch windende Unler deberminante hat Ordnug 2

$$\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ -\ddot{b} = \ddot{a} \\ \ddot{a} + 2\ddot{b} = \ddot{c} \end{array}$$

genau 2 der 4 Vertoren linear ab Lein gig und 2 anab rein giz. Auf gale 3

| Cramersle Regel fü
$$A \vec{x} = \vec{b}$$

(Cramersle Resel)

 $X := \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{121} & b_{11} & a_{121} \\ a_{11} & a_{121} & b_{11} & a_{121} \end{vmatrix}$
 $X := \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{121} & b_{11} & a_{121} \\ a_{11} & a_{121} & b_{11} & a_{121} \end{vmatrix}$

[A]

für (Al 70.

$$\begin{array}{c} (4) \\ \times 1 + 4 \times_2 = 2 \\ 3 \times 1 + \times_2 = 4 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{x_1 = \frac{ \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{ \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{2 - 16}{1 - 12} = \frac{14}{1}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix}}{-13} = \frac{4-6}{-13} = \frac{2}{13}$$

$$5x_{1} + 5x_{2} + 0x_{3} = 10$$

$$3x_{1} + x_{2} + 4x_{3} = 0$$

$$x_{1} + 3x_{2} + 0x_{3} = 70$$

$$\frac{x_2 = \frac{-4 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 10 \\ 1 & 20 \end{vmatrix}}{-40} = \frac{3}{3}$$

$$\frac{x_2 = \frac{10 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 70 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{-40} = \frac{8 + (-20)}{-4} = \frac{3}{3}$$

Auf gabe Le

$$3x_1 + \lambda_1 X_2 = 2$$

$$4x_1 + X_2 = \lambda_2$$

Dies ist analog dem flei deingsgestern:

(a)
$$d_1 = \frac{3}{4}$$
, $d_2 = \frac{8}{3}$ => $0 \times_2 = 0$
=> alle $\times_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ sincl hossing

6)
$$d_1 = \frac{3}{4} \cdot d_2 \neq \frac{8}{3} = > OX_z = B \text{ und } B \neq 0$$
=> Reine Go sung

c)
$$d_1 \neq \frac{3}{4}$$
, d_2 le lie Sig => $\chi_z = \frac{8-3d_z}{4d_1-3}$
=> ein deutije Co sung (χ_z, χ_1)